

His Great Case

By VIRGINIA LEE

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Twice within the hour Mrs. Edna Danvers had seen the tears fall from the eye of her hired seamstress upon the work in her hands. The latter thought herself unperceived, and when Mrs. Danvers came directly near to her, she smiled to conceal her emotion, and went on briskly with her task.

She broke down utterly as she was left alone in the room. Mrs. Danvers had gone into the hall. She paused there at the sound of gentle sobbing. She stole back softly into the room, gently lifted the work from the hands of her seamstress, stroked back her hair, kissed her and sat down facing her.

"Now then, my dear," she said in her pretty, persuasive way, "tell me all your troubles, for you have some. I've found that out, and I'm going to find out the rest of it and help you, if I can and you will let me."

The flood gates broke loose. It was just such sincere and soothing sympathy that the poor soul, wearing her life away over the needle, needed. Soon other tears were mingled with her own and loving arms supported her.

Pitiful and impressed, Mrs. Danvers listened to a story that aroused her keenest interest. Mary Walters was the wife of a convicted felon. They had one little child, and she was now its sole support and her own, for her husband was in prison, awaiting trial on a charge of burglary.

"He is not innocent," the seamstress reluctantly admitted, "but, oh! he tells

to the floor. John flushed and Mary paled.

"Oh, John!" she gasped in horror, for in a flash she recognized the tool as a burglarious implement—a picklock. She had seen such in his past career.

"Don't worry, Mary," said John, with affected lightness. "I'm not going to get into any trouble."

"But the picklock, John," quavered Mary. "It can mean no honest purpose."

"I give you my word I have not thought of returning to my old wicked way," spoke John solemnly, and Mary was sure she read honesty in his eyes, and was compelled to be content.

"I shall not be home till late," he wrote Mary three nights later, and her soul was rent with anguish. Had John met with his old companions? Had he again fallen by the wayside? Midnight, one o'clock, two o'clock, three and then—his step, brisk and steady, his voice clear and happy, and then he folded her in his arms.

"Take that," he said, releasing her and drawing forth the picklock. "Don't shrink from it, girl! It's paid a big debt, as you'll know later. Tie a bow of pretty ribbon around it, and hang it on the wall for an ornament. Some time I'll tell you a story about it that will make you proud of me. Go to bed, dear; I have some work to do."

Then way up to dawn, John Walters sat copying in a clear, legible hand pages of rough penciled notes. He had the neat manuscript all completed and folded as Mary announced breakfast.

"I want you to take these papers to your good friend, Mrs. Danvers," he explained.

"Why, John?" spoke Mary in surprise. "What are they?"

"The complete outline of the case that scamp, Boydston, has against Mr. Danvers. Don't you understand? I had quite a sennce all alone by myself in the Boydston office last night. My old trade, you know, getting past the door. The strong box was a mere bread can against my skill. I copied all I needed, and old Boydston had a forgery or two among the documents. More than that, you get word to Mr. Danvers that two witnesses Boydston plans to use on the stand are professional hired perjurers. I happen to know them. I've got the goods on them that would land them in prison. I'll see to it that they don't appear on the day Boydston expects them, trust me, and Mr. Danvers will win his case."

"But, oh! John, if they find out—" "That I tried my old trade for a good cause," cried John—"let them! I'm proud of it, but they won't and Mr. Danvers will win his great case."

And what John Walters predicted came about. The day of the trial there was a discomfited and baffled legal antagonist and a rightful triumph for Robert Danvers—and the big fee, and fond happiness for Edna, and for the humble burglar a new start in life when Mr. Danvers learned of his grateful part in the affair.

He Asks Thief to Fight.

One of the most curious offers ever made to an unknown thief was that once made by a Monmouthshire farmer. He had occasion to slaughter a cow, and the carcass was placed in the outhouse. Next morning it was found to have been denuded of every particle of suet, whereupon the farmer issued the following notice:

"If the person or persons that robbed my cow of the suet are really in want, I will give them a stone of flour to make dumplings with. Should it be that they are not in want, and the thief is a man and will come forward, I will fight him in fair open battle; if he beats me, I will give him 5 shillings and let him keep the suet."

The delinquent did not accept the challenge, as the farmer's stic ability was well known.—Cardiff Cable to Philadelphia North American.

Important Postscript.

Apropos of the rapid displacement of the pen by the typewriter, a story which has just come to light is told in Scotland of the famous duke of Argyle, the author of "The Reign of Law." The duke was, to say the least of it, not a brilliant calligraphist, and one day a well-known geologist received from him a letter which he found so difficult to read, that he managed, however, to decipher it all save the postscript. This was beyond him, so he took it at last to a handwriting expert, who after some study pronounced that it read: "I have been totally unable to make out half of your letter."

Roses and Carnations.

Cut flowers remain fresh for such a brief time that any means of prolonging their life is eagerly welcomed by the flower lover. Many experiments have been tried along this line by modifying the water in which the flowers are placed. Thus roses, carnations and orchids have been found to keep three times as long if a small quantity of sugar is added to the water. This is taken up and helps to keep the cells of the flower from collapsing, and thus wilting. A small lump of starch has also been found beneficial.

No Wonder.

"How was it Doctor Knowit got such a big fee from Talkative?" "Because when he was called to attend Mrs. Talkative for a slight nervous trouble he told her she had an acute attack of inflammatory verbiage."

"Well?"

"And recommended absolute quiet as the only means of averting paroxysms of cacothetical loquacity. She's scared dumb."—Baltimore American.

Treasure Found in India.

A bronze goblet secured in a copper vessel, which contained some copper coins bearing certain inscriptions which are indecipherable, was recently found by two Indian agriculturists. The coins bear the impress of an image on one side and, being of archeological interest, have been forwarded to the curator of the Government museum, Madras. They are believed to have been in use during the reign of Tamerlane.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



The Daisy Should Have a Place in Every Garden.

DAISIES

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

No flower in all the garden series is more beloved than the star-eyed daisy, or marguerite. And perhaps no flower has undergone a more decided improvement than this same flower, which fills the meadow spaces with its nodding white and in better soil looks stately from the garden path.

The daisy should have a place in the garden. They make delightful borders to beds of taller-growing annuals, and can be used very effectively in beds of spring-blooming bulbs.

Daisies may be sown at intervals for succession, in shallow boxes of light, rich soil. Cover the seed to about three times their own thickness, and press the soil firmly over them. Keep the box in a warm window, greenhouse or hotbed.

Transplant to new boxes and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Daisies can be sown in beds outside in August or September. They must be protected with straw or litter through the winter and transplanted to their permanent position in the spring.

The orange daisy, South African origin, has become a great favorite. It was introduced a few years ago and has been made much of at the flower shows and is used largely on big estates. It is excellent for borders and as a pot-plant.

THE WHITE CARNATION

By BETTY PAKE.

The search for the pure white carnation, one that will keep its pure color for a long period, has never been quite successful. It should be a fact that the average variety remains under cultivation but a few years, and they are constantly running out. They must, therefore, be replaced by newer and more vigorous varieties grown from the seed. Often a carnation that produces beautiful white flowers for two or three years fails entirely after that time.

The common garden soil will not do for the carnation. It should be composed of about three-fourths rich, dark loam and one-fourth well-rotted manure. This should be thoroughly mixed several times and by September the first cuttings should be placed in boxes about five inches deep. Set the plants about ten inches apart.

Syringe thoroughly with water until they have a good start. The plants should be staked in order to keep the flowers above the foliage.

The soil should be frequently treated with liquid manure—cow, sheep, or hen droppings are excellent—but it should not be too strong, say about the color of weak tea.

If you want large flowers you must disbud the plants judiciously. Give them plenty of water and ventilation, and syringe with tobacco extract to discourage the red spider.

If potted, they should be in pots of from four to seven inches according to the size of the plants.

The best way is to propagate them in cold frames, leaving them uncovered as long as possible. The early

frosts will not injure them. As the cold weather comes on, cover the sashes, but on bright, sunny days uncover and give them plenty of air.

Of course in very severe weather they must be thoroughly protected against freezing. If they are properly cultivated they will bloom in a month or six weeks.

While carnation growing is not particularly difficult, the plants must be attended to with great regularity. They are rich feeders and therefore must have very rich soil, plenty of water and all the air and sun they can get at the last in order to bring them forward quickly.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Some roses—the crimson rambler, for instance—seem particularly liable to mildew. If outdoors the disease may be kept in check by using the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate applied faithfully with a spray, about every two or three weeks, or oftener, if the case seems to require it.

Mysopulphite of soda, used in proportion of half an ounce to ten gallons of water, is a good spray. In some cases, however, nothing serves to do any good.

TRY CYCLAMEN

Among winter-flowering plants there is nothing more beautiful than the bulbous greenhouse plant, the cyclamen.

They come highly recommended for house culture as they thrive well and bloom profusely in the average temperature of the living room. Their quaintly formed flowers and oddity marked foliage and their variety of shades and wealth of coloring make them an agreeable adjunct to the list of house plants.

THE BEAUTY OF HYDRANGEAS

By LIMA R. ROSE.

One of the best late flowering, hardy shrubs is the hydrangea.

While there are other shrubs that I like better, this one seems to be a favorite of the masses. It has the merit of extreme hardiness, easy culture, great floriferousness, late blooming and persistency.

Its flowers lose their early whiteness as the season advances, but in their pinky brown stage they are not without attractiveness, and even after snow comes they afford pleasing effects when seen against a background of pure white.

In planting the hydrangeas, I would never advise using them singly. They are vastly more effective when grouped. By this means we secure for it a strength and dignity which single specimens never have. Plant thickly this plant produces a grand effect.

Those who are in search of a plant that will grow in any soil and under almost any condition, and has hardiness enough to withstand the trying ordeal of the severest northern winter, will find the hydrangea the very thing they are looking for.



Roses and Hydrangeas Massed Give Great Beauty.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MANAGER SYSTEM IS LIKED

Has Been Given a Year's Trial in Tucson, Ariz., and Seemingly Is There to Stay.

Tucson, at the close of a year under the city manager system, is pleased with it and will continue it, though it is free to abandon it, since the system exists by a sort of understanding and not by charter. The old council system prevailed in Tucson, but it was decided before the election to give the manager system a trial for at least a year. It did not seem that under such an arrangement the system could have a fair trial. If the council should at any time divide to engage in politics, the system would go by the board. But, fortunately, the mayor and the council have earnestly assisted in making it a success. They selected a good man for manager and delegated all the power possible to him. There has been no interference with his appointing power. No pressure has been exerted upon him in favor of any applicant for a job. There has been no taint of politics in the city government, which has been the best Tucson has ever had. More has been accomplished in the last year than in any previous year.

What has happened in Tucson has happened everywhere the city manager system has been given a fair trial. Phoenix's experience of a year and a half with it has been entirely satisfactory. In the beginning there was a little jarring of the machinery, but for several months it has run smoothly and the result has been profitable in money and good government. Even more is promised for the next year.

If it should ever fall down or fail here or elsewhere, it will not be the fault of the system, but the fault of the people in failing to elect the right kind of commissioners, and the people will never commit such a fault if they remain alert to detect the first sign of political cancer.—Arizona Republican.

STYLES IN FLOWER BEDS

Excellent Ideas Sometimes to Get Away From the Conventional Designs So Often Seen.

Do not be afraid to get away from the conventional when making flower beds. Have beds different from those of the neighbors and different from last season's beds. Geraniums, coleus and the other old bedding favorites are good, but it is tiresome to see them everywhere. Verbenas are not bedding novelties, but might be used more generally; also petunias, abutilons, cupheas, fuchsias, balsams and ivy leaved geraniums.

A mixed foliage bed of tropical appearance can be made by the use of the following plants in such combinations as may be desired: Aspidistra, ficus in variety, crotons in variety, dracaenas, pandanus, peperomia, palms in variety, sansevieria, echeveria, ferns, grevillea robusta, white leaved cineraria and centaurea, pyrethrum, goldenfeather, farfugium, maurandia lobellia, lantana, cupheas. The last three named will supply a little color in red, white and blue flowers to lighten up the color of the various foliage plants. The taller plants scattered about the bed will supply shade for the smaller shade-loving plants and the ferns, which should be tucked in naturally to fill up space. The variety of colors in the foliage of dracaenas, pandanus, crotons, cineraria, centaurea and pyrethrum will contrast well, if the planting is arranged with care, and the whole will make an unusual and beautiful bed.

Support of Vines.

In furnishing support for vines that clamber over the walls of the house, do not use strips of cloth, as so many do. The cloth is good for a season only. After the vines have become large and heavy their weight will be sufficient to tear the cloth loose from the tacks that held it in place, especially after a heavy rain or in strong winds, and down will come the plant. It will be found impossible to put it back in place in anything like a satisfactory manner. For supporting large, stiff vines make use of screw-hooks, which are easily inserted in wooden walls. Turn the hooks in until there is just enough room between their points and the wall to admit of slipping the vine in.

Some vines are not adapted to this treatment. Those can be supported by using strips of leather instead of cloth. The leather should be soaked in oil for 24 hours before using, to make it pliable and water-resisting. Do not use small tacks, as these do not have sufficient hold on the wood to make them dependable. Use nails at least an inch long, with good-sized heads.

In a Clean Neighborhood.

The Chicago health department's bulletin says truly that houses in a clean, well-kept community will sell for more money, will rent more readily and to a better class of tenants than will the same kind of houses in a dirty, neglected neighborhood. Thus, "it pays in dollars and cents to keep clean."

Primitive Dyeing.

An ingenious Bath (Me.) fisherman, wishing to dye his nets, took a two-quart jar of preserved blueberries and developed a good dye, "setting" the color with a preparation from alum. The nets are now a good indigo blue.

Measures to Shut Out Pest.

Fearing the pest which destroys the mulberry tree, thereby menacing the silk industry, France has prohibited the importation of cut flowers from Italy between May 1 and November 1 each year.

FANCIES AND FADS OF FASHION

By Julia Bottomley



COMFORT AND BEAUTY IN NEGLIGES.

Hemstitched and plaited chiffon draped with a fine silk lace makes one of those airy negligee gowns which promise comfort along with beauty for the warm days of summer. More attention has been given this season to pleasing developments of these house gowns, and they have been produced in greater variety of styles and prices than ever before. All the soft and sheer materials and all the flowerlike colors are used with light nets and laces for making them. Printed volles, as lovely in coloring as the more expensive chiffon, and thin cotton crepe, vie with silk materials in the esteem of those who devote attention to designing them.

Some models are shown made of thin silk, and many lingerie morning gowns are of the sheerer cottons in plain white, with lingerie laces, net and embroidery used for their embellishment. Where the matter of keeping cool need not be considered beautiful empire slips of light-colored taffeta are worn under taffeta jackets or

long coats, or they form a background for coats of net and lace or other thin materials. In any case ribbons and made roses of silk or chiffon play some part in the exquisite ensemble.

The gown pictured here is draped with a wide lace flouncing which covers a considerable portion of it. It is light-pink chiffon and its profuse trimming enlightens us to the fact that it is made to please the eye and to provide the most becoming and least burdensome of summer clothes.

A soft cap of chiffon and lace is supported by a covered wire about the face. Roses of satin ribbon set in green ribbon foliage, and hanging loops and ends, supply adornment in keeping with the gown.

Nearly all negligees are straight hanging or have an empire waistline, and all of them are more or less ribboned.

Pondoir moccasins made of heavy satin ribbon are fastened with elastic bands covered with ribbon. Little buckles, made of tiny ribbon flowers in several colors, make up the final detail of a captivating negligee toilet.



ALL SORTS OF SPORTS HATS.

Sports and outing hats are classed as one in a new department of millinery that stands for the spirit of the times. There are all sorts of sports hats, from the low-priced but chic fabric-covered shapes which one may buy for a very few dollars, to the expensive hand-wrought shapes with handmade garnitures that cost their possessors several times \$10. But sports hats are luxuries which all may enjoy—an extra hat with which the new woman expresses her devotion to out-of-doors and the pleasures of summer time.

Besides innumerable fabric-covered hats there are sports hats made of millinery braids and other millinery materials which give designers ample opportunity to depart from the ordinary in creations unlike other millinery. Originality is much prized and the fancy is allowed free play in hats of this character, so that unexpected and even bizarre novelties are ready following.

Among the most successful of those lately produced are shapes with round crowns and flexible brims, covered with Turkish toweling in cream color. Fruits and flowers are made of this unpromising material for trimming them, but paint has become a part of the milliners' equipment, and their fruits and flowers show what the artist can do with

homely material. These hats are high in price and in the favor of fashionables.

A hat made of small silk pieces in many different colors, joined together with hemstitching, appears to be inspired by the "crazy quilt" of other days. As patchwork is an American art this bit of bright headwear ought to appeal to Americans. At any rate it is faced with a plain satin and is beautifully made, flaunting its gay colors among fine Panamas and Bangkoks whose elegance is never questioned.

Stripes have lodged themselves firmly in the popular mind as the best of the several styles in materials used for sports hats and other sports clothes. A hat and sweater coat are pictured here made of blue and white knitted fabric, and a hat of white canvas cloth with varicolored stripes. They are dependable styles for outing wear.

New Colors.

Talpe, which is silvery taupe galle, something between biscuit and beige and rookite, the grayish tan which was so prominent in the New York Easter parade that it gave an entirely new note to the season's fashions. Avalanche blue, which is the deep, clear blue of saturated snow, the blue of mountain lakes and northern seas.

Leopard Skin for the Summer.

A woman well known in Washington society walked down Connecticut avenue the other day wearing an entire leopard skin as a summer neck-piece. It was lined with a myriad of shaded chiffon ruffles in tawny brown and cream and on the whole it was less striking than the description sounds.

Trains Made of Ribbon.

A simple afternoon toilet may be turned into a ceremonious evening

Nail Bleach.

Simple lemon juice is the best possible nail bleach.